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EDITORIAL.

The object of this special Supplement is to enlist your interest in the Museum and the activities of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.

It is felt that the time has now arrived for the society to appeal to the many in this Colony and Uganda who, by willing co-operation, can help in the work which the Society has undertaken.

The main objects are the establishing of a permanent Economic Museum, in which will be exhibited examples of the actual and potential natural wealth of this country, its Fauna, Flora, Geology, etc., etc., and the publication of a Journal for the dissemination of knowledge on the above subjects and the recording of original research.

There is no doubt that such collections will prove of the greatest interest to residents in and visitors to this country, and of the greatest scientific value to other countries.

This country is developing rapidly, and the work of getting together materials for these collections cannot begin too soon.

Many people are unaware of the existence of this Society and are ignorant to the fact that a Museum is already established; a brief outline of the history of the Society is therefore appended in the hope that those interested will endeavour to support the Society by becoming members, and contributing to the collections.

The Society includes in its membership, not only those who are trained naturalists, but also the potential naturalist, the lovers of Nature who reside on farms and in outlying stations, who, if their observations can be directed into proper channels, may obtain materials and make observations of the highest importance. We are nearly all amateurs, and our only claim for union must be our common love of Nature in one or more of its phases, and the intercourse of such a Society as ours cannot fail to stimulate enthusiasm in this most wonderful country.

There is no country in the world so rich in fauna and flora of an attractive and interesting character, or one where the opportunities for research and original observations are so easily available, and the results of observations when published in the *Journal* must prove of great scientific interest and form a record unique in character.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

There had long been a desire on the part of many interested in Natural History in this country that a Society should be formed to bring together for mutual benefit all lovers of Nature throughout Uganda and East Africa. To this end, a Society was founded in the early part of 1909, by a band of enthusiasts, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Jackson.

The Public were informed and individuals circularised.

The response was gratifying and by the end of 1910 the Society was firmly established. Interest was maintained and funds accumulated, resulting in the society deciding to extend its activities by publishing a *Journal* and establishing a small Museum. *Journal* No. 1 appeared in 1910. (No. 19 is now ready for the Press).

A small building was erected by Mr. Jeevanjee and rented by the Society at a nominal figure. This was the beginning of the Museum. In the early stages of growth the Society derived great financial help from Sir Northrup McMillan and Sir Henry Belfield, the former giving an annual grant (discontinued in 1918), the latter inaugurating a Building Fund, which in 1915 reached the sum of £400.

The collections in the Museum increased so rapidly that the Hon. Curators were unable to cope with the material which flowed in. A full-time, trained Curator was engaged from Home in 1914.

For a year all went well, but as the War continued, its influence became felt, the membership declined, and the Curator was called up for Military duty: the activities of the Society were thus curtailed. Towards the end of the War interest was re-established, and the Society went ahead with renewed vigor, the membership increasing from just over 100 to about 350.

At this juncture the Society was faced with the problem of finding increased accommodation for its growing collections. This difficulty was solved by the Committee deciding to utilise all available funds for the erection of a large permanent Museum on the plot of land between Kirk Road and Sixth Avenue, reserved for the purpose by Government. By November, 1922, this building was completed, but to meet the cost the Society had to run into debt.

From time to time the Society has approached Government with a view to obtaining a grant in aid, but so far unsuccessfully.

By careful husbanding of funds the debt has been reduced to a small sum, viz., £200, but other expenditure such as that on the *Journal* has had to be curtailed. The recent general depression has been reflected in the finance of the Society, several members failing to renew their annual subscriptions. Efforts however have recently been made to recover lost ground and so far as increase in the collection goes, prospects are decidedly brighter, in fact the Society is again faced with the urgent need of securing a competent Curator to look after the exhibits on show and in store in order to prevent their certain and rapid deterioration.

It is hoped that Government will realise its responsibility and support the Society.

From time to time, lectures of general interest have been arranged, to which the Public have been admitted free. Such lectures would take place monthly if the Society were better supported.

The value of the Society and its Museum has been proved; on frequent occasions valuable service has been rendered to Government Departments and private individuals; it has also supplied the National Museum in London with material and assisted this Institution in other ways. The Museum has come to stay; it is the only public institution in this country for the advancement of knowledge, its scope is extremely wide and its advantages are great.

The Society and the Museum are in no way connected with Government, nor are its members all officials; anyone is welcome to join, ladies equally with men.

Those members of the Society who are experts in one or more branches of natural science, are at all times willing to give advice to those seeking it.

Elsewhere in this Supplement will be found a notice, outlining the subject matter to be dealt with in succeeding numbers of the *Journal*. It will be noted that these articles when completed will become standard Text-books on the respective subjects dealt with.

At the end of this publication will be found application for Membership Forms, Bankers Order, and Forms for Donations to Special Funds.

The Committee hopes that this endeavour to bring the Society and its activities before the Public will meet with a generous response and that thereby the Society may be enabled to carry on its laudable endeavours with renewed energy.

This Society should be in a position to carry out proper zoological or biological surveys of various districts and to command financial aid from Government, both local and Home, and from Scientific Bodies abroad.

A glance at the literature of scientific institutions will reveal the lamentable fact that those who have contributed most to our knowledge of the country we live in are not local residents but visitors from America, Germany, Sweden and even Switzerland; and a mere handful of Britishers from Home, while we on the spot have done practically nothing. What do we know of the biology of that huge inland Sea, Victoria Nyanza; what of the coast waters, of the towering snow-clad mountains, of the waterless tracts of desert country; of the huge low-lying swamp areas across Lake Kioga?

A year or two ago Government granted permission to a Swedish Expedition to erect and establish a Biological Research Station on Mt. Elgon, similar to that of the American Institute in BRITISH Guiana. Now why should strangers be allowed and encouraged to exploit the vast fields for research of BRITISH territories?

Will the people of Kenya not help to eradicate this blot which looms large on the fair countenance of the country we love?

The Committee earnestly solicits your help to push forward the work of an institution which is conducted for Education, for Science, for the People.

GAME PRESERVATION, ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

[By CAPT. CALDWELL, F.Z.S.]

Lecture delivered before the Kenya and Uganda Natural History Society on March 14th, 1924.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I will, if I may, take as my text the words of Dr. W. T. Hornaday, President of the New York Zoological Park.

“ The wild life of to-day is not wholly ours to dispose of as we please. It has been given us IN TRUST. We must account for it to those who come after us and audit our records.”

The *aim* of the Game Department is to preserve Game; and the *object* is to preserve it in such a way that it does not in any way retard or interfere with the economic development of the country, or place any difficulties in the way of stockbreeding or crop growing.

Most people have a very wrong idea of Game. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people imagine that the Game of the country belongs to the Game Department. That is not the case. The Game does not belong to the Game Department, but to the people of the country; and anyone doing an injury to the Game, is doing so to the people of the country, far more than to the Game Department. If the people of the country would get into their minds the idea and conviction that the Game was their possession, and not the Game of the Game Department, we should get a better public spirit in regard to Game than we have to-day.

The whole of public opinion in this country badly requires instruction. The question is sometimes asked, why do we need a Game Department? Why cannot other Departments do the work? What is everybody's business is nobody's business and in a country like this, a Game Department has a special sphere of its own—one that other Departments cannot fill. To start with, the work of the Game Department (unlike other Departments) lies in the uninhabited parts of the country where there is nobody to help. Where there are no natives and no white men is where you find most game. One unhappy suggestion was made that the Agricultural Department should undertake the Game Department's work—another idea was made that the Forest Department might do it, since it carries out this work in India. In India most of the Game is in the Forests—in Kenya it is not.

The Game Department pays. The total cost of the Department last year was £4,000. In licences alone there was taken £8,000, and the profit on ivory amounted to £16,000. I want to draw attention here to an extraordinary belief current in many

parts of the this country, (I even found a Legislative Councillor who suffered from it) and that is, that the Game Department get the money that results from fines and money from confiscated ivory. They don't—I only wish they did. It all goes straight to the Treasury. If the Department sends out a special safari, and gets a thousand pounds' worth of illicit ivory, even the cost of that safari may not be charged against the ivory.

As I have said, there is a large amount of money made by the Game Department and, so long as you have the game, you will go on getting that revenue. Once you let your game go, you will lose the money. For an investment of £1,000 a year you get £23,000, of which £19,000 is profit: but unless you preserve the game you are not going to keep on getting that money. Countries in which game abound are not very plentiful, and if you once let your own game go, you will find that it is difficult to get it back again. You cannot rear it like pheasants in England; and we cannot get it from our neighbours, so if you let it go, it will go for ever: that is the end of it.

South Africa has found this out. They did not keep their game in trust, and, as a result, they in South Africa have very, very little game—practically none—whereas in the old days they had almost as wonderful a collection as we have in Kenya. In their endeavour to keep what is left, they employ eight Europeans and 100 native police patrolling a game reserve the size of our southern reserve, where we have four scouts. Imagine the cost, and remember that they get no revenue to counterbalance it.

The amount spent in America on game preservation is greater than the total budget of this Colony. If the Americans had looked after the game at the right time, they would not now be called upon to spend one per cent. of what they do expend.

There is a popular idea that the one object of the Game Department is to pounce upon game law offenders, and get very large penalties imposed. The Game Department is, first and foremost, technical advisor to the Government on all points connected with the game. It is responsible for recommending alterations in schedules indicating greater liberty or further restriction in the shooting of certain species. The Department has also to watch the contact of game with agriculture and the economic development of the country. Lastly it has to watch the balance of nature and act as and when possible.

During the great outbreak of rinderpest in the southern game reserve some years ago, and in the great plague of pleuro pneumonia, cattle died in thousands. The hyenas had a splendid time, and they increased so rapidly that when cattle stopped dying, they had, in order to survive, to give up their habits as scavengers, and become hunters and killers of game. The serious decrease in the game in the southern reserve is due, more I think to hyenas, than to anything else at the present time. I have even seen a lioness bayed up at the foot of a tree by a dozen hyenas in broad daylight. It is easy to realise how terribly destructive a pack like this is to a newly born and young buck. An intensive poisoning campaign is necessary to reduce the numbers of hyenas and restore the balance.

The keynote of all game preservation is PREVENTION OF KILLING FOR PROFIT. There must be no general system of making money out of the destruction of game.

An exception is made in the case of ivory. The Government says that if you like to take out a £10 Resident's Licence, and a £15 Elephant Licence, you may get an animal with trophies worth £75. On the other hand, you may not. We bet you three to one against, and you take your choice. I am often asked, why not allow people to shoot the elephant first and take out the licence afterwards? That is to say, let the hunter get his £75 animal, and then pay his £25. But that would be allowing killing for profit; and killing for profit, as I have said, is the end of game preservation. Killing for profit was the cause of the great extermination of game in South Africa, and wiped out the bison in North America: the door to it must be banged, bolted and barred. On the face of it, it seems unjust, that a farmer who wishes to kill off game on his land, should not be allowed to export the hides for sale, when he has done so. To permit this would allow a loop hole which it would be impossible to close, and which would cause an enormous slaughter of game on Crown Land.

Until three years ago, rhino were included on the ordinary licence. One could be shot on Crown land, and as many as you liked on private land; but the slaughter became so great, that to keep a check on rhino killing, these animals were put on a special licence which cost £5—about the value of the horns. The supply of rhino horns did not diminish; and when they were produced, they were always supposed to have been killed on Private Land previous to 1921. A notice was then inserted in the *Official Gazette*, and in the Press, stating that all Rhino horns in the possession of private individuals had to be registered; and that, failing production of the registration certificate, or the special licence under which the animal was shot, such horns were liable to confiscation.

The result has been to help to shut down the rhino horn trade, and to save the lives of a number of animals which were being killed for profit.

Take another instance of profit killing. Colobus and Blue monkey—since their skins have a market value, they were put on the list of scheduled game animals (i.e., animals that may only be obtained on a licence); but a big trade in them is still going on. The native finds that he can get a price for them from the whiteman, and accordingly kills to sell the skins. In spite of the confiscations and prosecutions that have taken place, the Department finds it very hard to make the general public realize that it is an offence to purchase these skins from natives.

There must be some definite relationship, between the value of the trophies you can obtain, and the cost of the licence. If you make the licence fee too low, you get a certain class of people—and this country is not free from them—who will take out a licence, not for the sake of sport, but with the idea of making money out of it. And the making of money out of the game is the danger which must be watched very closely.

People often say, "Why do you use native scouts to watch and catch white men?" At the present moment, we have three Europeans in the Department. During most of 1923 I was single handed. How are you going to catch malefactors in a country such as Kenya with the present staff? Nobody regrets the necessity to use native scouts more than I do. They have no idea of chronological sequence; and in consequence, frequently contradict each other in matters of detail. They tell their stories in Court in a manner which suggests a "frame up," but the essence of the story is usually true. If we had an adequate staff, we could have a whiteman near the spot, and he could investigate the case then and there—obtain proper evidence, and take what action was necessary. As it is, we are working under great difficulties. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that native scouts are not used on Private Land—they are employed, like all the slender resources of this Department, in protecting the Crown Land Game.

Native Scouts have their uses all the same. A few days ago, two of them, working in the Masongaleni District, got into touch with two very big tusks from an elephant that had been killed by Wakamba. On their attempting to take possession, they were driven off by poisoned arrows. In the end, thanks to the co-operation of the police, to whom I tender hearty thanks, the party were arrested, and the tusks, weighing 158 and 149 lbs. respectively, recovered. Though not the biggest known, there is only one longer pair on record; while for weight, they rank fifth or sixth biggest, according to Rowland Ward's book.

One of the difficulties which the Game Department has to face in its work, is the "flabby" state of public opinion. Hitherto public opinion has been extremely "flabby." Curiously enough, it is not "flabby" where giraffe is concerned. The general public like to see their giraffe; and anybody who kills giraffe, unless he does so very quietly, will be reported straight away. That is why you can find many giraffe in the settled areas.

On the other hand, anyone who kills rhino—which is quite a simple thing to do—is thought to be rather a hero. Why this is so, I have never been able to discover. Impalla are also very popular, and anyone who kills them is likely to suffer from public opinion. I want to see public opinion improve until it embraces the whole of the very large number of animals we have. There is an improvement, but there is still a long way to go. If the country would realise that the game butcher is a very undesirable citizen, and treat him as such, we would be able to do much better.

Honorary Game Wardens have proved to be a tremendous success. Their appointment was an experiment, but it has fully justified itself. They have created public opinion, in their various districts, and made people see things in a new light. Many of those with whom they have come into contact have come round enormously, and are prepared to do a great deal to help the Department, and the Honorary Game Wardens.

One subject in regard to which propaganda is required, is the habit of feeding safari porters on meat. It is often, not so much to get food for the porters, as an excuse for the shooters to loose off

their rifles. I do not mean that it is never necessary to give porters meat; but valuable game is being killed in a very wholesale way. A great deal of this killing is totally unnecessary.

The real root of the depletion of the bigger game to-day—elephant, and rhino—is the native hunter. You do not see the native hunters near Nairobi, or in the settled areas; but further away, remote from the administration, you come on their tracks. In the old days they lived on the game for meat, and the game and they got on very well together. When you have the money-making and profit element introduced, you get a totally different state of affairs. North West Tanaland and Jubaland were, at one time, the homes of vast herds of elephant. The Masai were not hunters; the other tribes merely killed for meat and the elephant and rhino increased and multiplied in enormous numbers. Then came the Somalis from the North. By reason of his extraction and nature, the Somali lives on the country he comes to; he saw at once that the easiest things to be taken out of the country were ivory and rhino horn. He used the tribes as hunters and exported ivory—our ivory—and rhino horn. The great obstacle to putting down this trade is the existence of a “fence” or receiver, to wit Italian Somaliland. Imagine the position of a police force if, on the outskirts of a large city, there was one shop, which was above the law, and which could openly deal in stolen goods.

Barawa and Mogadiscio are entirely free ports for ivory. They will accept ivory, no matter where it comes from, so long as they make something out of it. And so long as you have a free port, it is impossible to put this smuggling down. The trade is estimated at from £30,000 to £60,000 or £80,000 a year. Barawa practically lives on our ivory. The only real cure is to get Italy to co-operate, and to conform to the Ivory Convention to which she was a signatory. So long as you have “Free Ports” in Italian Somaliland, you have a receiver, above the law, ready to take everything. People sometimes say, “Why can’t you catch these smugglers?” “What are the King’s African Rifles doing?” Well—they are doing all they possibly can; but Tanaland and Jubaland are huge, waterless countries, densely bushed, great tracts of which have never been crossed by a white man. The Somalis usually move at night, and if they think they are in any danger of observation, bury their tusks by day in the sand. They then sit down, and you can watch them for a week without finding anything out. If they are really frightened, they can leave the ivory altogether, and come back in six months, or a year, and be sure of finding it. Another of their methods is to break the ivory up into pieces, and use it to stuff the “herios” or camel mats. In a district where camels are moving in thousands, the examination of every camel mat is an impossibility. This smuggling is going on all the time in every direction. One safari recently caught by the King’s African Rifles with £1,200 worth of tusks, is now believed to be the thirteenth that had recently passed; and only half the thirteenth at that!

As a temporary way to check the trade, we are now trying a system of rewards. Somalis will do most things for money; and once they realize that they will be very handsomely rewarded, and that their names will be kept dark, they will, I think, be ready to

give information. At present, they are rather afraid there is some catch in the scheme, but information is beginning to come in. Any method of this sort can only be palliative: I am sure you will agree with me, that the only final and satisfactory solution is Italian Co-operation.

As is well known, Government pay a reward of up to Shs. 4/- per lb. for ivory brought in under the fiction that it is "found ivory," i.e., old ivory from elephants that have died in the bush. I say "fiction," because, although the bringers' hands are supposed to be clean of the killing, it is impossible for the receiving officer to tell how old the tusks are, and how they were acquired. The usual game is to bury the tusks in cow dung, fill up the hole, and light a small fire on the top. After a few weeks of this treatment, the ivory looks as though it belonged to the last century.

The bringer of the ivory, usually an unsophisticated native, does not profit by his gains, for he is hardly clear of the District Commissioner's Office, when he is surrounded by smart youths who take them off him by the "three card trick" and similar devices.

But unless we give the rewards—sometimes Shs. 300/- instead of Shs. 40/- or Shs. 50/-, which should be sufficient—the ivory will go up to Italian Somaliland, where the buyers are always ready to pay big prices.

Rhino horn, much in demand in China, is another attraction to the smuggling fraternity. Considerable quantities get out concealed in kibuyus. It is so easy. All that has to be done is to cut the bottom of the kibuyu, put in the Rhino Horn, stick the bottom on again, and fill the kibuyu with ghee or any other commodity. Amongst the thousands of kibuyus passing through it is impossible, unless one has very good information, to know when this game is going on. A great deal of horn used to find its way to Zanzibar in trading dhows. I did not realise how much, until a few months ago, when I was in Zanzibar, and looked at the Customs Department's figures of import and export of Rhino horns. I then discovered that Rs. 40,000 worth of horn was imported, and Rs. 100,000 worth was exported, and came to the conclusion that the Zanzibar Rhino must be in grave danger of extermination! I had an interview with the late Resident, Mr. Sinclair, and the Chief of Customs, (to both of whom our thanks are due) and it was decided that, in future, all Rhino horn should only be allowed in on an import certificate—to obtain which, clearing papers must be produced—and no horn should be exported without import papers. This will stop the Zanzibar trade, but I fear that a good deal of it will only be diverted to Barawa and Mogadiscio. This is another reason for the absolute necessity for getting Italian Co-operation.

Another problem is the Dutchman. They are usually good shots and expert hunters. When times are hard, they get what they can with the rifle, and not infrequently live on the game. In their case it is a straight issue between the Game Department and the offender: I trust that, with increased staff, the difficulty will be overcome in a few years. I hope that nothing I have said will be considered a reflection on a law-abiding, God-fearing section of the population. It is only where game is concerned that they are other than an asset.

A great deal has been said and written about motor cars, and the influence they have on game preservation. I am not seriously concerned with the danger of actually shooting from a motor car, because the areas and opportunities to shoot from a car are limited. Where private land is concerned, and meat is wanted, it is far better to go out in a car, kill something, and bring it in, than to send out a boy who will only wound half of what he sees. But the car is a danger, in that it enables people to get out to far parts of the country and back. You cannot keep track of their movements, or keep them under control. When a foot safari comes back, you can find out what has been done. If a car alone has been used, this is not so. There are people in this country, who boast cars with special false bottoms and places for the concealment of tusks and rhino horns. Most of the best Game Districts are closed districts under the 'Outlying Districts Ordinance.' I think the policy should be, to get the administrative officers concerned, to refuse permits to persons, excepting those of known integrity, whose safari consists of a car and nothing else. I submit that this is necessary for the sake of the game, and the preservation of the best shooting districts in the country.

Prosecution in all cases of game offences is, I think, essential: and it is the policy of the Department that every person, except those guilty of purely technical offences, will be dealt with. If you always run anyone contravening the Game laws, you can never be accused of making distinctions! It is always difficult to prove game offences, and to obtain evidence; and the lawbreaker will take the risk if the penalty is small. Therefore, the only real deterrent to breaches of the Game laws, is the knowledge that conviction will carry a heavy fine.

A reform I would like to see made, is the registration of white hunters. At the present moment, when a white hunter takes out a safari, he may find that his employer is a curious sort of fellow who says: "Never mind the Game Laws. Why should I not shoot? Who is going to know?" It is often impossible for the white hunter to object; he is in an unfortunate and unfair position. All over America the taking out of white hunters is encouraged: in many places it is compulsory. All white hunters are licenced and registered. The result is that the hunter is able to say to his employer: "It is all very well for you, but if anything happens, I may lose my livelihood." The hunter's certificate will restrain the employer, and take the responsibility out of the white hunter's hands. By one move, the Department will gain control of all visiting safaris.

I do not believe very much in reduction of game schedules as a means of game preservation. It is very difficult to enforce them with the present staff. You can run a man in, if you find him shooting on Crown Land without a licence; but if he holds a 'Full' licence, and is frequently on safari, it is exceedingly difficult to prove a charge of overshooting. Royal Game we can deal with, but animals of which three or four are allowed, get severely overshot.

One of our most valuable safeguards is the Customs search at the Coast.

People who have trophies, that they want to get out of the Colony, must obtain a permit from the Game Department. This enables us, more or less, to keep a check, because the owner must produce a licence to support his ownership of the trophies. If a Customs search only meant the confiscation of illegally possessed trophies, people would not mind risking it; but as it probably entails losing their boat, and forfeiting their passage money, they think twice—and generally decide the game is not worth the candle.

In conclusion I want to refer shortly to the Game Reserves. I trust they will be kept in the future, as in the past, as Game "Reserves," not "Preserves." I have been asked why we don't have 4250 licences for millionaires to shoot there. This would be entirely contrary to the whole principle. A game Reserve is intended to be a place where the laws of nature have full sway, and where animals exist as they were before the introduction of fire arms. Once shooting is allowed in a Game Reserve, these conditions disappear.

One very desirable feature of a reserve is that it should have clearly marked boundaries; and we are lucky in having the railway line as the limit of the Southern Game Reserve. No one can say, with any hope of being believed, that they did not see the boundary. Even the game itself very soon gets to know on which side of the line safety lies. Any substitution of the present line by an ill-determined arbitrary demarcation would be nothing short of disastrous. The suggestion has been made, that the Reserves should be broken up into a series of small reserves. The fallacy of such a policy is obvious. Small reserves get burnt out. Game migrates and gets shot outside. Lastly, small areas suffer severely by poaching on their edges. With the experience of the great rinderpest epidemic behind us, does anyone imagine that an outbreak of disease would be localized in a small reserve?

We are fortunate in having as our Governor a man with very wide experience of African Game, and a deep knowledge of our difficulties and problems. The Colonial Secretary has already taken a great interest in the duck on Lake Naivasha, and will, I hope, take an equal interest in the rest of our game. Captain Ritchie, the new Game Warden, has wide technical knowledge, and has studied game in other lands. We may rest assured he will do all in his power to ensure the preservation of the wild life of Kenya.

In reply to a question regarding Preservation of Game birds, Captain Caldwell said:—

The problem of preserving duck on Lake Naivasha is not difficult. All that is necessary is for riparian owners to help to put down any trade in wild ducks' eggs, and for Government to limit the shooting season to the period when the migratory duck are on the lake.

The question of a close season for guinea fowl and francolins is very difficult indeed. That great naturalist Sir Frederick Jackson wrote a memorandum on the subject, and came to the conclusion that it was impracticable. Leaving out the fact that the close season would have to vary for every district, how are you to prevent the native snaring birds either for his own consumption, or to sell to the European? That is, I think, the crux of the matter. I do not mean that I am against bird protection. Far from it; but I know of no scheme which would appear to promise success.

The *Journal* is published as frequently as funds permit. The contents are as varied as Nature herself, and include articles on Anthropology, Ethnology, Ornithology, Entomology, Herpetology, and the hundred and one other branches of Scientific research.

The NEXT number of the *Journal* will contain the first instalments of a series of Papers dealing with—

THE BIRDS OF EAST AFRICA & UGANDA. *Illustrated.*
By DR. VAN SOMEREN.

Commencing with the Game Birds; Francolin, Spurfowl, Guineafowl, Quail, Pigeons, Etc. This is of extreme interest to Sportsmen.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF KENYA & UGANDA. *Illustrated.*
By REV. CANON ROGERS & DR. VAN SOMEREN.

PAPILIO DARDANUS. *Brown.*
A butterfly with a history, presenting many and varied complex problems. *Illustrated.*
By PROFESSOR POULTON, Oxford.

These instalments when completed will form complete Textbooks on the subjects dealt with.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE THE COMPLETE SERIES.

This can be assured by securing membership and signing the BANKER'S ORDER overleaf.

Other articles will deal with Natural History subjects of general interest, including a treatise on "THE BIRDS OF JUBALAND AND THE NORTHERN FRONTIER." This article is of particular interest as the ceding of Jubaland to the Italians will make collecting in this region almost impossible.

PRIVILEGES.

A full member is entitled to all publications of the Society, issued during, and subsequent to the year of joining, provided the annual subscription is not in arrears more than ONE month.

Members are admitted to the Museum, free on presentation of their Membership cards, failure to do so renders them liable to the ordinary charges. They may make use of the Library, and borrow books and periodicals under certain rules.

A booklet of rules is enclosed.

LIST OF DESIRED ETHNOLOGICAL OBJECTS.

1. PHOTOGRAPHS, as large as possible of
 - (1) Natives in native dress (man, women, children).
 - (2) Head alone, on larger scale, of man and women, front face and profile.
2. PHOTOGRAPHS, as large as possible, of
 - (1) "Villages."
 - (2) Individual Hut.
 - (3) Inside of Hut.
 - (4) Hut in course of construction.
3. SPECIMENS OF THE FURNITURE OF THE HUTS.
 - (1) Sleeping mats.
 - (2) Pillows.
 - (3) Stools, etc.
4. SPECIMENS OF MALE CLOTHING AND ORNAMENTS.*
 - (1) Ordinary attire of man and youth.
 - (2) War-dress of Chief and ordinary tribesman

SPECIMENS OF FEMALE CLOTHING AND ORNAMENTS.*

- (1) Girl
- (2) Married woman.

* Ornaments made of beads, teeth, shells, wood, thorns, spines, nuts, etc.

5. SPECIMENS OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND FOOD.
 - (1) Baskets.
 - (2) Cooking pots.
 - (3) Combs.
 - (4) Needles.
 - (5) Thread.
 - (6) Snuff-boxes.
 - (7) Meat-dishes.
 - (8) Skin scrapers for preparing skins.
 - (9) Grain from which "beer" is made.
 - (10) Foods.
- (6) APPLIANCES FOR AGRICULTURE.
 - (1) Hoes.
 - (2) Ploughs.
- (7) WEAPONS.
 - (1) Battle axes.
 - (2) Bows and arrows.
 - (3) Assegais.
 - (4) Clubs.
 - (5) Shields.
 - (6) Traps and Snares for animals.
 - (7) Fish hooks.
 - (8) Rope.

(8) APPLIANCES FOR MAKING IRON WEAPONS. FORGES.

(9) ARTS.

- (1) Carvings.
- (2) Drawings.
- (3) Etchings on bone, stone, etc.
- (4) Musical instruments of all kinds, whistles, pianos, bows, drums.

(10) MEDICINES, with their mode of application and the complaints they are supposed to cure, and the native and scientific names of plants or animals from which they are obtained.

(11) CHARMS of all kinds and their supposed virtues.

(12) IDOLS and all objects of witchcraft and worship.

It is, of course, very necessary that every specimen should be labelled with the source and name of the NATIVE TRIBE. Notes on the USES OF THE OBJECTS and their native names would add greatly to the value of the specimens.

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